

the continent, and with the remains of recent species that inhabit these coasts, in conjunction with parts of recent land and freshwater animals and plants which are carried amongst them by the currents of various rivers that are discharging their contents into these seas: disintegration is continually occurring, and masses of 'rocks,' with or without their organic contents, are annually being swept into the sea and deposited at various depths beneath its surface, frequently burying hosts of living forms amongst them.

Berners Street, Ipswich, August 16, 1851.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 11, 1850.—W. Spence, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES OF ANTELOPES AND STREPSICERES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES. BY J. E. GRAY, ESQ., F.R.S., P.B.S. ETC.

[Concluded from p. 146.]

2. The CERVINE ANTELOPES have an elongated tail, cylindrical at the base, and with long hair at the end, often forming a compressed ridge; the body heavy and the limbs strong. They are of a large size.

A. Neck not maned.

#### 18. ADENOTA.

Muffle cordate, moderate, cervine; nose hairy between the back of the nostrils; horns sublyrate, ringed, when young rather recurved; place of tear-bag covered with a tuft of hair; hair of the back whorled, of dorsal line and back of head reversed; tail elongate, hairy.

This genus is very like *Eleotragus*, but has a smaller, more cervine muzzle and lyrated horns; it differs from *Cobus* in the form of the tail, and wanting the mane, and from both in having a tuft of hair in the front of the orbit.

\* Horns sublyrate; tail hairy.

#### 1. ADENOTA KOB. The ÆQUITOON.

Pale brown; end of nose, inside of ears, chest, belly, inside of legs and thighs, tip of tail, and band above hoofs white; front of fore and hind legs, and end of ears and tail black; hair of the dorsal line reversed, with a whorl on the shoulders and loins.

*Antelope Kob*, Erxl. from *Kob*, Buffon, H. N. xii. t. 32. f. 1? —*Kobus Adansonii*, A. Smith, from Buffon.—*Gambian Antelope*, Penn. Syn. 39, from Buffon.—*A. adenota*, H. Smith, G. A. K. iv. 224. t. 184. and t. 183. f. 3, 4. horns?

*A. Kob*, Ogilby, P.Z.S. 1836.—*A. annulipes*, Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1843.—*Adenota Kob*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 14. t. 14, 15.

*Var.* Female, hair longer, sides of face whitish.

*A. sing-sing*, Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus. 159, not Bennett.

Inhabits W. Africa; Gambia. Called *Æquitoon* by the Joliffs, and *Kob* by the Mandingoes.

A fine pair has been at Knowsley some years. Thinking them new, I described them as *A. annulipes*. Mr. Ogilby has called it the *Nagor*, but it is scarcely the *Nagor* of Buffon. An adult male noticed by Mr. Ogilby as the *Kob* is now in the Museum of the Zoological Society; its horns, like the male at Knowsley, are much worn down. They whistle like a stag.

Buffon (H. N. xii. 219. 267. t. 32. f. 1) figures a skull with horns, brought from Senegal by Adanson, under the name of *Kob*, which is also called the *Petit vache brune*. Erxleben gave this figure the name of *A. kob*, and Pennant called it the *Gambian Antelope*, Syn. i. 39. The figures somewhat resemble the head of a half-grown male of this species, but the horns are longer, and have more rings than the specimen in the British Museum; but I am inclined to agree with Mr. Ogilby in believing that it was intended for this species. In the Jardin des Plantes they called the Sing-Sing the *Kob* of Senegal; this may be a mistake for the *Koba*. I may remark that the horns of the *Koba* in the same plate of Buffon are represented with more rings than are mentioned in the description.

Colonel Hamilton Smith describes and figures a male and female specimen which were alive in Exeter Change, and figures the male and its skull and horns under the name of *A. adenota*, which well agrees with this species, and has the peculiar distribution of its hair; hence its name: but he says, it has "a long open suborbital slit, and small black brushes on the knees;" this I suspect must be a mistake, as he himself observes no lachrymal cavity was found in the skull. He might have mistaken the tuft of hair for the gland at the distance at which he saw the specimens. He also (G. A. K. iv. 221) described a specimen which was in Exeter Change, which he regarded as the *Gambian Antelope* of Pennant, and calls *A. forfex*. His characters agree in most particulars with this species, but he says it had "a long lachrymal sinus, and had small brushes on the knees." If there was not some mistake in transcribing these descriptions, both these animals should be *Gazellas*, but I have never seen any which agreed with them.

The young male in the British Museum shows the development of the horns of these animals. The upper rings of the growing horn fall off in large thick flakes as the horn increases in size beneath: this explains how the extent of the smooth tapering part of the horns increases in length as the horn grows, and how the number of rings are found to be nearly the same in the various ages, and different individuals of the various species. Mr. Whitfield informs me that the scrotum is rarely developed or dependent externally in different kinds of Antelopes before they have completed their first year.

\*\* *Horns elongate, recurved at the tip; tail slender, end tufted.*

## 2. ADENOTA LECHÈ. The LECHÈ.

Pale brown; orbits, chest and beneath white; front of legs dark

brown; fur short, adpressed, upper part of nape and withers with a small whorl of hair; tail slender at the base.

*Léchee*, Oswell, Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. xx. 150, 1850.—*Kobus Lechè*, Gray, Knowsley Menag. 23.

Inhabits S. Africa; bank of river Zouga, lat. 22° S. (*Capt. Frank Vardon*). Oswell, l. c. 150, Brit. Mus.

This animal is nearly as large as the *Water Buck*. The horns are very like those of that animal; the neck is covered with short adpressed hair, and has no appearance of a mane.

B. *Neck maned on the sides.*

19. **KOBUS**, H. Smith; *Cervicapra*, § Sundev.; *Ægocerus*, Harris; *Kolus*, Gesner, Gray.

Horns elongate, sublyrate, bent back and then forward at the top; muzzle cervine; tear-bag none; inguinal pores none; hair rough, elongate; neck covered with longer, diverging and drooping hair; tail rather elongated, depressed, hairy on the sides and below: females hornless; teats four; animal very large.

1. **KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS**. The PHOTOMOK or WATERBUCK.

Rump with a whitish elliptical ring near the base of the tail, brownish; horns converging at the tip.

*Antelope Ellipsiprymna*, Ogilby, P. Z. S. 1833, 47; Harris, W. A. Africa, t. 14.—*Kobus Ellipsiprymnus*, A. Smith, Illus. Z. S. A. t. 28, 29.—Gray, Knows. Menag. 15.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus.

The horns figured as *A. Kemas*? (H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 181. f. 6) appear to belong to this species.

2. **KOBUS SING-SING**. The SING-SING.

Anal ring none. Reddish or yellowish grey brown, rather greyer on the shoulders; nose, lips and hinder part of the thighs, under the neck, from the ears to the gullet, a streak over each eye, and ring above the hoofs and false hoofs white; belly and legs blacker; end of tail, and legs from shoulder to hough black. Female greyer; belly and upper part of legs paler.

*Antelope Sing-Sing*, Bennett, Waterhouse, Cat. Zool. Soc. Mus. 41. n. 378.—*A. defassa*, Rüppell, Abyss. t. 3.—*A. unctuosa*, Laur., D'Orbig. Diet. Univ. H. N. i. t. 622. ♂. good.—*A. Koba*, Ogilby, Penny Cyclop. ii. 79. fig. ♀; P. Z. S. 1836, not Erxleben.—*Koba*, Buffon, H. N. xii. 210, 267. t. 32. f. 2, horns?—*Senegal Antelope*, Pennant, Syn. 38 (part from Buffon only).—*Kobus Sing-Sing*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 15.

Inhabits N. and W. Africa; Senegal; Gambia, where it is called *Kassimause* and *Kob* (*Whitfield*). Brit. Mus. Abyssinia (*Rüppell*). Mus. Frankfort.

This species varies much in the tint of the colouring, and in the length of the hair in the different seasons. In summer they are covered with very short, closely pressed fur, letting the skin be seen between the hairs. In the cold weather, and in England, the fur is



longer and more abundant. The hair of the chin and neck is long and rigid in all seasons, and even in the young animals. The tail of the adult specimen is cylindrical and nearly bald, ending in a tuft of black hair; in the young specimens, especially in the winter fur, the base of the tail is fringed with hair on each side. The male is much brighter coloured, and the chest and belly are nearly black like the legs. The hinder parts of the rump of the young animals are greyish white; in the older specimens it becomes pure white and broader in extent.

This animal is called *Sing-Sing* by all the negroes. They do not think their flocks of cattle will be healthy or fruitful unless they have one of the Sing-Sings accompanying them, as some persons think a Goat necessary to be in a stable in England. The English on the Gambia call it the *Jackass Deer* from its appearance, and it is called *Koba* and *Kassimause* by the negroes at Macarthy's Island. Its flesh is very strong, unpleasant, and scarcely palatable.

As far as I could judge by my recollection and description, the adult specimen at Knowsley, the young male and adult female in the British Museum, the male and female at Frankfort, and the adult male in the Paris menageries, are the same species.

Buffon figured (*Hist. Nat.* 210; 267. xii. t. 32. f. 2) under the name of *Koba* a pair of horns which were in the library of St. Victor at Paris. He described them as larger and more curved above than those of the *Kob*, eighteen inches long and five inches in circumference at the base, and he refers them to an animal which Adanson says is called *Koba* in Senegal, and the *Great Brown Cow* by the French colonists. Pallas refers these horns to *A. Pygargus*, and the figures and description agree in many particulars with the horns of that species; but they are rather longer, and have more rings. Pennant (*Syn. Mam.* 38) has given the name of *Senegal Antelope* to Buffon's short account and figure, but has added to it the description and the figure of the head of a skin which came from Amsterdam, and appears to be *A. Caama* of South Africa. Cuvier (*Dict. Sci. Nat.* ii. 235) has translated Pennant's name to *A. Senegalensis*. Erxleben (*Syn.* 293) and Zimmerman (*Zool.* 345) have translated Pennant's description of his skin of *A. Caama*, and called it *A. Koba*, referring to Buffon's description and Daubenton's figure. Fischer, Hamilton Smith and M. Sundevall regard the *Koba* of Buffon the same as the *Korrigum* of Denham and Clapperton, but the horns of that species are considerably longer and much thicker at the base than those described by Daubenton, and the annulations of the horns are higher and more regular: it may however be remarked that Buffon describes his horns as having eleven or twelve rings, but figures them as having seventeen or eighteen. Mr. Ogilby (*Penny Cyclopædia* and the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*) considers Buffon's *Koba* to be the *Sing-Sing*; and in the length of the horns, and in the number, disposition and form of the rings, his figure more nearly agrees with the horns of that species than of that of the *A. Pygarga*, to which Pallas first referred it; but the horns are represented much more lyrated than any horns of the *Sing-Sing* I have seen; indeed,

not one of the specimens which have come under my observation have had any inclination to assume that form: but as this is the only Western-African species which in any way agrees with Buffon's figure, perhaps it is best to adopt Mr. Ogilby's suggestion. The name of *Koba* or *Kob* appears to be common to many species. Schinz erroneously considers *Damalis Senegalensis*, *Antilope adenota* and *A. forbesi* (H. Smith) as synonyms of this species.

c. *Nape with a linear, central, compressed, recurved mane.*

20. AIGOCERUS, H. Smith; *Egocerus*, Desm.;  
*Hippotragus*, Sundev.

Horns conical, elongate, rather compressed, ringed, recurved; back of the neck with a linear reversed mane; tear-gland covered with a tuft of hair; teats two.

1. AIGOCERUS EQUINUS. The ETAAK or EQUINE ANTELOPE.

Spot above the eyes and pencil before the eyes fulvous grey; nose whitish; face black; nuchal mane distinct.

*Aigoceros Equina*, H. Smith; Harris, W. A. A. t. 21.—*A. glauca*, Forster.—*A. Osanne*, Geoff.—*A. barbata*, H. Smith.—*A. Truteri*, Fischer.—*A. aurita*, Burch. MSS.—*Capra Æthiopica*, Schinz.—*Tzeiran*, Buffon, H. N. xii. t. 31. f. 6, horn.—*Aigocerus Equinus* and *A. leucophæus*, Gray, Knows. Men. 16.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus. W. Africa; Gambia (*Whitfield*).  
Horns. Brit. Mus.

*Var.?* Smaller. "Fur glaucous grey; tuft before the eye short, brown; nuchal crest none; hoofs small."—*Sundevall*.

*Antilope leucophæus*, Pallas; H. Smith, G. A. K. v. t. 179.—*Aigocerus leucophæus*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 16.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; now extinct. Mus. Stockholm, Mus. Upsal and Mus. Paris.

The head of the female covered with the skin from Macarthy's Island, on the coast of Gambia, which Mr. Whitfield brought home, did not appear to differ from the specimen from the Cape in the British Museum. The species does not appear to be uncommon in the locality, for Mr. Whitfield brought over several pairs of horns. He states the flesh is very good venison. "It is called *Dacoi* or *White Mouth* by the Mandingoes, *Kob* and *Koba* by the Joliffs, and *Vache brune* by the French at Senegal." This is certainly not the *Kob* of Buffon (xii. t. 32. f. 1, 2). The negroes at the Gambia declare that this animal never bears more than one fawn; for after that period, the horns increase in length, and enter the loins and destroy the animals!

Buffon (xii. 271. t. 31. f. 6) figures the horn of this species, which had been made into a powder-flask, under the name of *Tzeiran*.

*A. barbata* of Daniels appears to be only a bad drawing of this species.

The variety is the size of the Common Stag, *Cervus Elaphus*. M. Sundevall observes that it is as different from *A. Equina*, as the

species of *Eleotragi* and *Tragelaphi* are from one another; and he observes, in a letter I have just received, "I must tell you, that after the inspection of a whole series of *A. Equina*, which Wahlberg brought home, I am convinced that the *A. leucophæa* of Pallas is a very distinct race. Our stuffed specimen, that must have been adult, has much smaller hoofs than the very young *A. Equina*, male as well as female, amongst Wahlberg's, and in the tuft over the lachrymal sinus, as I have shortly expressed in the printed survey."

When I examined the specimen at Paris I regarded it as a young or rather dwarf specimen of *A. Equina*, and the absence of the nuchal crest led to this belief; and I am not satisfied that the number of rings on the horns are a sufficient proof of its being adult.

## 2. AIGOCERUS NIGER. The BLACK BOK.

Black; female and young brown; face white, with a dark streak.

*Antilope niger* and *A. Harrisii*, Harris, Wild African Anim. t. 23.—*Aigocerus niger*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 17.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus. Males and female and young.

## 21. ORYX, Blainv., H. Smith.

Horns elongate, subulate, ringed at the base, straight, or slightly arched, placed in a line with the face; neck maned above and below; tear-bag none; nose subcervine, with a marginal muffle; hoofs narrowed in front, false hoofs large; teats four (two, *Harris*). In the skull there is a slight suborbital fissure, but no pit, and the grinders have supplementary lobes.

\* *Horns straight.*

## 1. ORYX GAZELLA. The KOOKAAM or GEMSBOK.

Horns straight, shelving backwards; throat with a bunch of black hairs; black streak on the face, conjoined under the chin; rump, face, spinal line, lateral streak, and very broad band on the thigh and cubitus black in summer. Young pale brown; hairs blackish at the base.

*Capra Gazella*, Linn.—*Antilope Oryx*, Pallas; H. Smith.—*A. bezoartica*, Pallas.—*A. reticornis*, Erxl.; Pallas, Nov. Comm. Petrop. xiii. t. 10. f. 6.—*Oryx Capensis*, Ogilby; Harris, W. A. A. t. 9.—*O. Gazella*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 17. t. 16. f. 2, young.

Inhabits S. Africa; Cape of Good Hope. Brit. Mus. Adult and young.

## 2. ORYX BEISA. The BĒISA.

Horns straight; throat without any bunch of hairs; black face-streaks separate. "Pale; face, belly and limbs white; front of face, two streaks on cheek, narrow line along throat, dorsal streak, streak on each side of abdomen, band round upper part, and streak in front of lower part of fore-leg and end of tail black."

*Antilope Beisa*, Rüppell, Atlas, t. 5.—*Oryx Beisa*, Sundevall.—*A. Dammah*, Rüppell.

Inhabits Abyssinia. Mus. Frankfort.



There is a male and female in the Frankfort Museum; they are smaller than *A. Gazella* of the Cape, and both have the face-streaks separate: there is a black streak on the throat, as in *A. Gazella*, but no bunch, nor is there any in the Frankfort specimen of *A. Gazella*: the mane of the nape of the male is small, indistinct, continued behind in a broader dark streak to the middle of the loins. In the male the mane is blackish, in the female like the back. They have no dark mark on the rump, found in *A. Gazella*.

\*\* *Horns arched, recurved.*

### 3. ORYX LEUCORYX. The ORYX.

Horns slender, slightly arched: white, reddish varied; in winter greyish.

*Antelope leucoryx*, Pallas; Ehrenb. S. P. t. 3; Licht. Saugth. t. 1. — *A. ensicornis*, Ehrenb.—*A. Algazella*, Rüpp. t. .—*A. Gazella*, Pallas.—*A. bezoartica*, Erxl.; H. Smith.—*Algazelle*, F. Cuv. Mam. Lith. t. .—*A. Eleotragus*, Schreb. t. . (not descrip.)—*Oryx leucoryx*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 17. t. 16. f. 1, young; t. 17, adult.

Inhabits N. and W. Africa; Nubia; Sennaar; Senegal. Brit. Mus.

I have compared the Nubian and Senegal specimens, and cannot discover any difference between them.

D. *Throat slightly maned, neck simple.*

### 22. ADDAX; *Oryx*, part Blainv. and others; *Gazella*, part H. Smith.

Horns slender, elongate, ringed, slightly spirally twisted, nearly on a line with the face; neck with a slight gular, but no nuchal mane; nose ovine, hairy; hoofs semicircular, edged; tear-bag marked by a tuft of hair; forehead longly hairy.

#### 1. ADDAX NASOMACULATUS. The ADDAX.

White; forehead and front of face darker; grey in winter.

*Antelope nasomaculatus*, Blainv. Bull. Soc. Phil. 1816, 78; H. Smith.—*A. Addax*, Licht. Saugth. t. 2; Rüpp. Atlas, t. 7; Mam. Lith. t. .—*A. suturosa*, Otto, N. A. Nat. Cur. xii. t. 48; Griffith, A. K. t. 180.—*A. gibbosa*, Savi.—*A. Tao*, H. Smith.—*A. Mytilopes*, H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 182, 183. f. 6.—*Strepsiceros*, Cajus.—*Addax*, F. Cuvier, Mam. Lith. t. . (winter and summer); Ehrenberg, S. Phys. t. 4, male and female.—*Capra Cervicapra*, Linn. S. N. ed. 10.—*Ant. Cervicapra*, Children, Denham Trav.—*Addax nasomaculatus*, Gray, Knows. Men. 17. t. 18.

Inhabits N. Africa. Brit. Mus.

3. The GOAT-LIKE ANTELOPES have a very short flat tail, hairy above. They have heavy bodies, covered with rough, rigid or woolly fur, strong legs, large hoofs and false hoofs. The horns are conical and recurved.

\* *Nose cervine, muffle moderate; horns short, inclined, recurved.*

### 23. CAPRICORNIS, Ogilby; *Nemorhedus*, part H. Smith.

Horns short, strong, conical, ringed, inclined and recurved, arising behind the orbits; nose cervine, muffle moderate, bald; tear-bag and

interdigital pores large; skull with a more or less deep rounded pit, and no suborbital fissure; grinders without supplemental lobes. Asia.

1. CAPRICORNIS SUMATRENSIS. The CAMBING OUTAN.

Black; chin and linear nuchal mane yellowish, especially near the withers; inside of the ears white. Young like the adult.

*Antilope Sumatrensis*, Shaw; H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 189 (cop. from); F. Cuv. Mam. Lith. t. .—*A. interscapularis*, Licht.—*Capricornis Sumatrensis*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 18.

Inhabits Sumatra. Mus. Leyden.

2. CAPRICORNIS BUBALINA. The THAAR OF THAR.

Grey brown, blackish washed; crown and dorsal line black; thighs and outside of legs rufous; nose, chin, inside of ear, lower part of mane and legs below the hocks whitish.

*Antilope Bubalina*, Hodgson, P. Z. S. 1832, 12.—*A. Thar*, Hodgson.—*Nemorhedus proclivis*, Hodgson.—*Capricornis Bubalina*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 18.

Inhabits India; Nepal. Mus. Brit.

A head was sent to the United Service Museum by Lieut.-Colonel Childers, of the 11th Dragoons, in 1820, under the name of *Serow* or *Imo*. "It is not speedy, as might be inferred from its make. Its flesh is very coarse and bad. It is usually killed with poisoned arrows."—*Hodgson*, l. c. 14.

3. CAPRICORNIS? CRISPA. The JAPANESE GOAT ANTELOPE.

Fur very fine, elongate, rather woolly, crisp; brown or brownish; feet and ears darker; throat whitish: female paler; tear-bag a naked spot?

*Antilope crispa*, Temm. Faun. Japan. t. 18, 19.—*Capricornis crispa*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 18.

Inhabits Japan. Mus. Leyden.

\*\* *Nose ovine, hairy, without any muffle; horns short, conical, recurved, ringed.*

24. NEMORHEDUS, part H. Smith; *Kemas*, Hodgson.

Horns short, conical, inclined and recurved, arising from behind the orbits; nose ovine, hairy; muffle none; tear-bag none; interdigital pores large; fur short.

1. NEMORHEDUS GORAL. The GORAL.

Grey brown, black punctulated; streak on lower part of back of neck blackish; cheeks, chin and upper part of throat white; front of fore-legs blackish; feet rufous. Young paler; dorsal line rather darker.

*Antilope Goral*, Hardw. Linn. Trans. xiv. t. 14; Calcutta J. N. H. i. t. 12. f. 2, 3.—*A. Goral*, Hodgson.—*Bouquetin du Nepal*, F. Cuv. Mam. Lith. t. . (copy from Hardw.)—*A. Duvaucellii*, H. Smith.—*Nemorhedus Goral*, H. Smith; Gray, Knows. Menag. 18.

Inhabits Nepal. Brit. Mus.



*A. Duvaucellii* (H. Smith) was described from a drawing traced from one of General Hardwicke's figures of this species, and badly coloured, which Duvaucel sent to Paris without any notes. It has no connection with *C. Sumatrensis*, to which many naturalists have referred it. In the Bengal Journal two Antelopes, said to resemble the *Goral*, are mentioned as found in Affghanistan, one called *Suja* and the other *Goomast*.

25. MAZAMA, Rafinesque; *Aplocerus*, H. Smith.

Horns small, conical, nearly erect, slightly inclined and recurved at the tip, ringed at the base; nose ovine, hairy; muffle none; tear-bag none: fur short, under fur woolly, outer very long, hairy and dependent.

1. MAZAMA AMERICANA. The MAZAMA or SPRINGBUCK.

White; horns, hoof and edge of nostrils black.

*Rupicapra Americana*, Blainv.—*Antilope Americana*, Desm.—*Capra Americana*, Rich. F. B. A. 268. t. 22.—*Ovis montana*, Ord.—*Capra montana*, Harlan.—*A. lanigera*, H. Smith.—*Mazama dorsata* and *M. sericea*, Rafin.—*A. Mazama* and *Apl. Femmamazama*, H. Smith.—*Capra? Columbiana*, Desmoul.—*Rock Mountain Sheep*, Jameson, Mem. Wern. Soc. iii. 306.—*Mazama Americana*, Gray, K. M. 19.

Inhabits N. America; Rocky Mountains. Mus. Linn. Soc. and Zool. Soc.

26. RUPICAPRA, H. Smith; *Capella*, Keys. & Blas.; *Kemas*, Ogilby.

Horns elongate, slender, erect, recurved at the tip; nose ovine, hairy; muffle none; fur soft; skull without any pit, and with a minute suborbital fissure; grinders without supplemental lobes, cutting-teeth equal-sized, erect.

1. RUPICAPRA TRAGUS. The CHAMOISE or GERUS.

Brown yellowish, with a dark dorsal streak in summer, blackish in winter.

*Capra Rupicapra*, Linn.—*A. Rupicapra*, Pallas; H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 90.—*Rupicapra Tragus*, Gray, K. M. 19.—*R. Capella*, Bonap.—*R. pyrenaica*, Bonap.—*Tragus Dorcas*, Klein.—*Chamoise*, Buffon, H. N. xii. t. 16; F. Cuv. Mam. Lith. t. . .

Inhabits S. Europe; Switzerland, Pyrenees, and Pindarus. Brit. Mus.

I have compared the Swiss, Pyrenean and Greek specimens, and cannot find any character to separate them.

27. ANTILOCAPRA, Ord; *Dicranocerus*, H. Smith; *Oreammos*, Rafin.; *Cervus*, Blainv.

Horns erect, the base compressed with a flattened process in front, the end conical, recurved; nose ovine, hairy; muffle none; fur very close; hair stiff, coarse, flattened, wavy; tail very short; false hoofs none; tear-bag none; inguinal pores none; legs rather

slenderer than the other *Goat Antelopes*; skull without any sub-orbital depression, but with a lengthened fissure; grinders without supplemental lobes, cutting-teeth equal-sized and shelving.

1. ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA. The CABRIT or PRONGHORN.

Pale fulvous; upper part of rump white.

*Antelope Americana*, Ord, 1815.—*A. furcifer*, *A. palmata*, H. Smith, Linn. Trans. xiv. t. 2, 3; G. A. K. t. 178. t. 199. f. 1-5; Richards. Z. B. A. t. 21.—*Cervus hamatus*, Blainv.—*C. bifurcatus*, Rafin.—*Antilocapra Americana*, Ord; Gray, K. M. 19.

Inhabits N. America; in the plains in summer and in the mountains in winter. Called the *Goat*. Mexico (*Coulter*). Brit. Mus.

Dr. Coulter brought a head from Mexico which had the face dark brown, and the horns large, wide-spreading and much hooked at the tip, like the *A. palmata* of H. Smith (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1826, 121). This is probably only a larger variety in the summer fur.

II. The ANTELOPES OF THE DESERT. Nostrils bearded within beneath, operculated, far apart; horns on the frontal ridge; nose sub-cervine, with a small muffle; legs rather stout; tail elongate; hoofs rather large.

4. The EQUINE ANTELOPES have a very depressed, spongy and bristly muzzle.

28. CATOBLEPAS, Gray; *Connochaetes*, Licht.; *Bos*, Forster.

Horns bent down on the sides, recurved at the tip; nose very broad, dilated, spongy, bristly; nostrils operculated; tail elongate, bushy, hairy from the base; hoofs compressed in front; teats four.

This genus has been placed with the Oxen by Forster, and in the Bovine group of genera by Sundevall, but it has all the characters of the true Antelopes in the proportion of its leg-bone.

\* *Nose with a crest of reversed hair; chest maned.* Catoblepas.

1. CATOBLEPAS GNU. The GNU or KOKOON.

Nose with a tuft of reversed hair; chest maned. Brown or blackish; the lower part of the mane and tail often paler or white. Young: pale fulvous; nasal, gular, and nuchal mane black.

*Antelope Gnu*, Sparm.; Zimmerm.—*Bos Connochaetes*, Forster.—*Antelope taurina*, Burchell.—*C. Gnu*, H. Smith.—*C. taurina*, H. Smith, not A. Smith.—*Gnu*, F. Cuvier, Mam. Lith. t. ; Harris, W. A. A. t. 1.—*Catoblepas Gnu*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 19. t. 19. f. 1, young.

*Var.* Mane and tail black.

*A. taurina*, Burchell; A. Smith.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus.

The *A. Gnu* of Burchell, H. Smith, F. Cuvier and Harris, "and the *Kokong* of Lichtenstein," has a white tail and mane. Burchell and H. Smith have given the name of *A. taurina* to the specimens, which have those parts black. When young they are fulvous, and

become black as they reach maturity. The specimen of the *Kokoon* in the Museum of the London Missionary Society (Blomfield Street, Moorfields), named by Colonel H. Smith *Kokoon* (*Cat. taurina*, Griff. A. K. iv. 369, v. 368), is an adult common *Gnu*, *C. Gnu* (*Var. mane and tail white*; *Kokong*, Licht. Trav. Cape), and his description of Dr. Burchell's specimen in the British Museum agrees with the *Gnu*, in having the ridge of hair on the face. Indeed Dr. Burchell (*Travels*, ii. 278) appears to consider the difference between the *Gnu* and *A. taurina*, that the former has a white and the latter a black tail. Dr. Andrew Smith (*Illust. Zool. S. A.*) has regarded the *C. taurina* and *C. Gorgon* as the same species. Dr. Sundevall, in his *Synopsis*, has, by mistake, given the name of *C. taurina* to the *Gorgon*, or *Brindled Gnu* (*C. Gorgon*, H. Smith).

\*\* *Nose with smooth hair; chest not maned.* Gorgon.

## 2. CATOBLEPAS GORGON. The GORGON.

Face convex, smooth, covered with hair, lying towards the nose; chest not maned; black grey, varied and striped. Young: dark grey; face, gular and nuchal mane and end of tail black. Half-grown: blackish; crown grey.

*Antilope Gorgon*, H. Smith; Harris, W. A. A. t. 4.—*Cat. taurina*, Sundev., not Burch. or Smith.—*Catoblepas Gorgon* or *Gorgon fasciatus*, Gray, *Knows. Menag.* 20. t. 19. f. 2, young.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus.

Colonel H. Smith has figured a pair of horns which were in Mr. Brookes's Museum under the name of *C. Brookesii* (t. 201. f. 1). He thinks it is also probable that *Bos Pegaseus* (H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 204, from a drawing of Prince Maurice's) is a species of this genus (H. Smith, *Jard. Nat. Lib.*).

5. The BOVINE ANTELOPES have the nose moderately broad, with a moderate or small, bald, moist muffle; the grinders are rather small, without supplemental lobes, the central cutting-teeth enlarged at the end.

## 29. BOSELAPHUS; *Bubalis*, Licht., Ogilby; *Acronotus*, H. Smith; *Bubalus*, A. Smith; *Alcelaphus*, Blainv.; *Buselaphus*, Ray.

Horns lyrate, end suddenly curved at a nearly right angle, thick at base, on the upper edge of the frontal bones; nose moderately broad, cervine; muffle moderate, bald, moist; tear-bag covered with a tuft of hair. Females: teats two.

### 1. BOSELAPHUS BUBALIS. The BUBALE.

Pale brown in early uniform; rump like back.

*Antilope Bubalis*, Pallas.—*Capra Dorcas*, Houtt. t. 24. f. 3.—*Buselaphus Caji*, Ray.—*Bubalis Mauretunica*, Ogilby; Sundevall.—*Acronotus Bubalis*, H. Smith.—*Bubale*, F. Cuv. *Mam. Lith.* t. . . —*Cervine Antelope*, Penn.—*Boselaphus Bubalis*, Gray, K. M. 20. t. 20. f. 1, young.

Inhabits N. Africa. Brit. Mus.

*Var. 1.* Uniform pale brown; with a dark brown streak down the



outer side of the front of the fore-legs, like the streak on the leg of the *Lecama* or *Harte beest* from South Africa, which is not generally found in this species. This skin, without a head or hoofs, was brought by Mr. Frazer to the British Museum, from Tunis; it probably indicates a third species, or perhaps this streak is only marked in the very adult or fully-coloured specimens.

2. BOSELAPHUS CAAMA. The LECAMA or HARTE BEEST.

Grey brown; dorsal line, streak on face, outer side of limbs black; large triangular spot on the haunches whitish.

*Antilope Caama*, Cuv. D. S. N. ii. 242 (1816); Harris, W. A. A. t. 7; A. Smith, Illust. Z. S. A. t. 31.—*A. Bubalis*, Licht.; Erxleb. 291.—*Acronotus Caama*, H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 197.—*A. Dorcas*, Thunb.; Sparm. K. V. Hand. 1779, t. 5.—*Bubale*, Buffon, H. N. xii. t. 38. f. 2; Supp. iv. t. 15.—*Caama*, Cuvier, Menag. t. —*Senegal Antelope*, Penn. Synn. 38.—*A. Senegalensis*, Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., from Pennant.—*A. Koba*, Erxleb. Syn. 293, from Pennant.—*Boselaphus Caama*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 20. t. 20. f. 2, young.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus.

Pennant figures the head and horns of this species under the name of *Senegal Antelope*, and erroneously refers to Buffon's figures of the horns of the *Koba* as representing the species, which lead to some confusion; for the *A. Senegalensis* (Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat. ii. 235) is an abbreviation, and *A. Koba* (Erxleben, Syn. 293) is a translation, of Pennant's description of this species. Pennant's specimen is said to come from Senegal, but he describes the nuchal line and the knees as black, and the figure indicates the dark colour on the face of the Cape species.

30. DAMALIS; *Damalis acronotus*, sp. H. Smith; *Bubalis*, sp. Sundev.

Horns lyrate, diverging, subcylindrical; nose moderately broad, cervine, with a small, bald, moist muffle between and below the nostrils; tear-bag exposed: females, teats two.

\* *Horns recurved above, diverging from the base; face dark in front.*

1. DAMALIS LUNATUS. The SASSAYBY.

Rufous glaucous, outer sides of the limbs dark.

*Antilope lunata*, Burchell, Trav. ii. 334, 335. fig. —*Damalis (acronotus) lunatus*, H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 198; A. Smith, Zool. S. Afr. t. 31; Harris, W. A. A. t. 8.—*Bubalis lunata*, Sundev.—*Sassaybi*, Daniel, Afr. Scenery, t. —*Damalis lunatus*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 21.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus.

\*\* *Horns regularly lyrate, nearly parallel at the base, then diverging, and approaching at the tips; face black marked; tear-bag moderate.*

2. DAMALIS SENEGALENSIS. The KORRIGUM.

Reddish grey; front of face from nose to occiput, a small spot behind the eyes, a small streak above the angle of the mouth, and streak

on outside of the limbs above the knees, and tuft of the tail, black. Very young: uniform pale brown, without any dark marks.

*Antilope and Damalis (acronotus) Senegalensis*, H. Smith, G.A.K. v. t. 199. f. 3.—*Antilope Koba*, Children, in Denham and Clapperton's Travels, not Erxleben.—*Bubalis Koba*, Sundevall.—*B. lunata*, Sundev. Act. Stockh. 1842, 201, 243, not Burchell.—*A. Corrigum*, Ogilby.—*Damalis Senegalensis*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 21. t. 21.

Inhabits W. Africa; Gambia River, Macarthy's Island; called *Yonga* or *Yongah* by the Joliffs, and *Tan Rong* by the Mandingoes, Mr. Whitfield. Brit. Mus. Senegal? Sennaar. Mus. Stockholm.

In Denham and Clapperton's Travels I regarded this species as the *Koba* of Buffon, and H. Smith and Dr. Sundevall are of the same opinion: but on comparing the six pairs of horns of this species which I have been able to examine with Buffon's figure and descriptions, I find them all longer and much thicker at the base than Buffon describes them; the thinner (a female?) being 7 and the others 9 or 9½ inches in circumference, while that which Buffon described is only 5 inches. The rings are also more elevated, and reach nearer to the top than in Buffon's figure. All the characters lead me to believe that the horns figured as those of the *Koba* by Buffon belong to *Damalis Pygarga*. They afford very good venison.

Colonel Hamilton Smith, in 'Griffith's Animal Kingdom,' described and figured the heads brought home by Messrs. Denham and Clapperton as *A. Senegalensis*, but they are different from the one so called by Cuvier. Mr. Ogilby, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' (1826, 103), proposed to call these heads, *A. Corrigum*.

Under the name of *Antilope Koba*, Schinz (Syn. Mam. ii. 407) combines the *A. defassa*, Rüppell, *Damalis Senegalensis* and *Antilope adenota*, H. Smith, the *Koba* of Buffon, and the *Antilope Koba* or *Caama* of Erxleben.

\*\*\* *Horns regularly lyrate, parallel at the base; face of adult white.*

### 3. DAMALIS PYGARGA. The BONTE BOC.

Purple red, outside of limb dark; rump and face white: fawn pale yellowish brown.

*Antilope Pygarga*, Pallas.—*Bonte Boc* or *Pied Antelope*, *Gazella Pygarga*, Harris, W. A. A. t. 17.—*Bubalis Pygarga*, Sundev.—*A. Dorcas*, Pallas.—*Antilope (Gazella) Pygarga*, H. Smith.—*Damalis Pygarga*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 21. t. 20. f. 3, young; t. 22. f. 2 & 3, adult.

*Half-grown*, face whitish.

*A. personata*, Wood, Zool. Journ. ii. t.

Inhabits S. Africa. Brit. Mus.

Male: bright purple red, face whitish, dark-edged, with a dark-edged white streak to between the horns; legs whitish, upper and lower part brown varied; temple and upper part of the throat whitish; rump to above the tail pure white; tear-bag round, distinct, moist. The female is similar, but the throat and under part of the

body are white. These animals are often brought to the Cape market for food.

#### 4. DAMALIS ALBIFRONS. The BLESS BOCK.

Purplish red; face and back of thighs white; rump like back.

*Bless bok* or *Antilope albifrons*, Burchell, Trav. ii. 335?; Harris, W. A. A. t. 21.—*Bubalis albifrons*, Sundev.—*Damalis albifrons*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 22. t. 22. f. 1, half-grown.

Inhabits S. Africa.

A half-grown specimen was darker, with a pale spot between the horns, separated by a dark spot from the white on the face; the temple was white, with a white spot; the legs had a brown stripe down the outer side of the front; and the throat and rump brown, the latter without any white spot.

Dr. Burchell, when speaking of the *Bless bock*, proposed to call it *A. albifrons*, as the name *Pygarga* has been used for both the *Springer* and the *Bless bock*; but it is not certain if he intended by *Bless bock* this or the preceding species. Captain Harris's figure shows the distinction of the species.

\*\*\*\* *Horn unknown.*

#### 5. DAMALIS? ZEBRA. The DORIA.

Bright golden brown, with numerous black cross bands narrowing at the sides; outer sides of fore and hind legs dark.

*Antilope Zebra*, Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1836.—*A. Doria*, Ogilby, P. Z. S. 1836, 121; Frazer, Z. T. t. —*A. Zebrata*, Robert.—*Viverra Zebra*, Whitfield's MSS.—*Cephalophus? zebra*, Gray, Cat. Mam. B. M.—*Damalis? zebra*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 22.

Inhabits W. Africa; Gambia. Brit. Mus.

Skins without head and feet are alone known; they are brought down by the negroes. In the Catalogue of the Mammalia in the British Museum I have referred this species with doubt to *Cephalophus*. Mr. Ogilby (P. Z. S. 1836, 121) thinks it should be referred with the Harness Antelopes to *Calliope*. I am inclined, on account of the dark mark on the outside of the limb, to think it belongs to the genus *Damalis*. Mr. Whitfield believes it to be a species of *Viverra*.

### THE STREPSICERES.

The animals of this family are peculiar as being the only hollow-horned or Bovine Ruminants which are marked with white stripes and spots. The bands are not very distinct in the *Impofo* or *Eland*, but they are easily to be observed in the female, if it is looked at obliquely, which was brought home by Burke, and presented to the British Museum by the Earl of Derby. Their nostrils are near together in front. They have four teats in a small udder. The horns generally incline backwards from their base; the skull, which somewhat resembles that of the Deer, has a rather small nasal opening, no suborbital pit, and only a small suborbital fissure.

Colonel H. Smith forms of the larger species three of his four sub-



genera of *Damalis*: he places the smaller kinds as a subgenus (*Tragelaphus*) of Antelopes.

Prof. Sundevall placed the genera I have here brought together in two different families; the genus *Portax* with the *Bovina*, and the others in the *Sylvicaprina*, or True Antelopes.

The AFRICAN GENERA have large heavy horns, only the rudiments of a tear-bag, and their limbs are nearly equal; they have no supplementary lobes to the grinders, and the central cutting-teeth are enlarged above.

A. *The nose hairy, cervine, with only a small moist naked space between the edges of the nostrils, and a narrow streak on the upper lip; the body is large, heavy; the neck is maned.*

1. STREPSICEROS, H. Smith; *Calliope*, Ogilby; *Tragelaphus*, sp. Blainv.

Horns large, heavy, spirally twisted, keeled in front; tear-bag a naked space; throat with a central, linear mane: female hornless.

1. STREPSICEROS KUDU. The EECHLONGOLE or KOODOO.

The horns diverge from the line of the forehead, and have two twists; the calf is marked like the adult.

*Antelope Strepsiceros*, Pallas.—*Damalis (Strepsiceros) Strepsiceros*, H. Smith, G. A. K.—*A. Tendal*, Rüppell, Abyss. 22; Fischer, Syn. 475.—*Strepsiceros Kudu*, Gray, Cat. B. M.; Knowsley Menag. 26. t. 24. f. 2, young.—*S. Capensis*, Harris, W. A. A. t. 20.—*S. excelsus*, Sundev.—*Striped Antelope*, Penn.—*Comdoma*, Buffon, H. N. xii. t. 39; Supp. vi. t. 13.

Inhabits S. Africa. Mus. Brit.

Var. Smaller.

Inhab. Abyssinia. Mus. E. India Company, adult. Mus. Frankfurt, adult and young.

2. OREAS, Desm.; *Boselaphus*, sp. Blainv., Gray; *Damalis (Boselaphus)*, sp. H. Smith; *Damalis*, Sundev.

Horns large, erect, slightly curved, with a spiral keel; throat with a longitudinal, crested dewlap; hoofs narrowed in front. Female with smaller, thinner horns.

I formerly adopted the name of *Boselaphus*, which Blainville had used for the genus, but Ray had previously applied this name to the *Bubale*, and Desmarest has formed a subgenus specially for it under the name of *Oreas*.

1. OREAS CANNA. The IMPOOFO or ELAND.

Pale brown; throat and beneath whitish.

*Antelope Oreas*, Pallas.—*Damalis (Boselaphus) Oreas*, H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 200.—*A. Oryx*, Pallas, Misc. 9.—*D. Boselaphus Canna*, H. Smith, G. A. K. t. 181. f. 5, horn ♂.—*Oreas Canna*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 27. t. 26, 27.—*Coudou*, Buffon, H. N. xii. t. 46 b.—*Canna*, Buffon, Supp. iii. t. 12.—*Eland*, Kolbe, Sparmann, K. Vet. Handl. 1779, t. 8; Harris, W. A. A. t. 6; Daniel, Afr. Scen. t.

Inhabits S. Africa; Cape of Good Hope (*Sparmann*). Brit. Mus.

This Antelope has much the character of the Oxen, and Dr. Bur-  
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chell informs me that it is the best food of any of the genus at the Cape, being the only one which is moist and has any fat intermixed with the muscle; the flesh of the others is dry and hard. At Knowsley it breeds with the facility of domestic cattle, but they are ravenous feeders, and appear liable to an epidemic.

It should be remarked that the skin of the specimen shot by Burke at the Cape (the female especially) shows several pale whitish cross-bands on the hinder half of the body, similar to the streaks on the *Koodoo*, showing the affinity of this animal to that species; but I could not observe these bands in the living specimens at Knowsley Park.

## 2. OREAS DERBIANUS. The GING-E-JONGA.

Pale reddish brown; front of the face, the neck, the front part of the under side, a spot on the front and hinder side of the upper part of the fore-leg, the dorsal streak, dark black; the belly, the front and back edge of the upper part of the legs and under side of tail whitish; a broad half-collar in front of the shoulder, narrowed above; fourteen or fifteen narrow, waved, perpendicular streaks on each side of the body white; withers with intermixed black hairs: female, throat dark brown; crown reddish brown.

*Boselaphus Derbianus*, Gray, Ann. and Mag. N. Hist. xx. 286; Silliman's Amer. Journ. v. 279.—*Oreas Derbianus*, Gray, Knowsley Menag. 27. t. 25.

Inhabits W. Africa; river Casaman. Called *Ging-e-jonga*. Mr. Whitfield. Brit. Mus. Imperfect skin of male and female, and horns.

b. *The nose bovine, with a large coriaceous moist muffle, and a narrow bald space on the upper lip. The animals have very slender, elegant legs; small hoofs and false hoofs; conical, subangular horns; with an oblique, indistinct keel.*

## 3. TRAGELAPHUS; *Antilope (Tragelaphus)*, Blainv., H. Smith.

Horns conical, subangular; tear-bag distinct; nape and back with a more or less distinct mane: they are brown; with spots on haunches, crescent on chest, and inside of legs white, and a dark dorsal stripe.

\* *Face with a curved band between the eyes; horns large; back cross-banded.* Euryceros.

### 1. TRAGELAPHUS EURYCEROS. The EURYCEROS.

Head pale brown; broad band before the eyes, and two large spots on cheeks, chin and front of upper lip white; horns elongate, thick, scarcely bent forward at the tip; throat with long black hairs.

*Antilope Euryceros*, Ogilby, P. Z. S. 1836, 120.—*A.*, n. sp., Afzelius, N. Act. Upsal. vii. 269. t. 8. f. 3; H. Smith, G. A. K. v. 361.—*Tragelaphus Euryceros*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 27. t. 23. f. 1, horns. Inhabits W. Africa. Horns in Brit. Mus. and Zool. Soc.

### 2. TRAGELAPHUS ANGASII. The INYALA.

Black; back with a dorsal streak and four or five bands on each side; head blackish; narrow band before eyes, two small spots on

cheeks, front of upper lip and chin white; forehead and feet bay; throat with a mane of long rigid blackish hair; horns rather slender, elongate, rather bent forward at the tip; female bay, with many white bands.

*Tragelaphus Angasii*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1848, 89. t. 4 & 5, male, female and young; Knows. Menag. 27.

Inhabits S. Africa; Port Natal. Brit. Mus. male, imperfect skin.

\*\* *Face without any frontal streak; horns small.*

† *Back with transverse white stripes.*

### 3. TRAGELAPHUS SCRIPTUS. The ZALOFES or HARNESS ANTELOPE.

Pale bay; back with four cross-bands and a central white streak; haunches white spotted; cheek with two white spots; spot on chest, nose, feet, and spots on the legs blackish; dorsal streak and end of tail black. Adult: chest and outside of shoulder and haunches and legs black: the male with a high ridge of long, coarse white hair extending the whole length of the back to the tail.

*Antelope scripta*, Pallas, Misc. 8.—*Antelope (Tragelaphus) scripta*, H. Smith.—*A. maculata*, Thunb.—*A. (Tragelaphus) Phalerata*, H. Smith.—*Tragelaphus scripta*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 28. t. 28.—*The Harness Antelope*, Pennant, Syn. 27.—*Guib*, Buffon, H. N. xii. 305, 307. t. 40. t. 41. f. 1; F. Cuv. Mamm. Lithog. t. ; Dict. Sci. Nat. t. .

Inhabits W. Africa; Senegal and Gambia. Called *Oualofes* or *Zalofes*.

The dark colour of the chest and outside of the limbs, and the high crest of the male, are not developed until they are four or more years old.

This species varies in some having seven and others nine white cross-bands, and some are spotted and others not; but they breed together, and the produce is often a different variety from the parent.

They breed constantly at Knowsley: in May 1845 they had a small herd of two males and four females, three of which were expected to bear young.

### 4. TRAGELAPHUS DECULA. The DECULA.

Grey brown; back with three or four indistinct cross-bands; an arched streak on upper part of side, a few spots forming an arch on the haunches; dorsal line, streak on nose, and in front of fore-legs blackish.

*Antelope Decula*, Rüppell, Abyss. t. 4.—*Tragelaphus Decula*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 28.

*Var.* Back without the cross-bands.

Inhabits Africa; Abyssinia (*Rüppell*).

†† *Back without any cross-bands or lateral streak.*

### 5. TRAGELAPHUS SYLVATICUS. The BOSCH BOG.

Blackish brown; head pale brown; back, across forehead, black; small spot on haunches, larger spot on insides of legs and on feet



white; dorsal line longly crested, black, white varied in. Female paler brown. Young: pale bay.

*Antelope sylvatica*, Sparmann, Act. Holm. iii. t. 7.—*Tragelaphus sylvatica*, Harris, W. A. A. t. 26; Gray, Knowsley Menag. 28.—*Forest Antelope*, Pennant.

Inhabits S. Africa; Cape of Good Hope. Brit. Mus.

Var.? Smaller horns, rather more erect.

*Antelopus Ronleynei* (the *Serolomoot broque*), Ronaleyn; G. Cumming, Hunter's Life S. A. ii. 178, 179.

Inhabits Limpopo.

Of the two pairs of horns, named by Colonel H. Smith *Boselaphus canna* (a, b, in the List of Mamm. Brit. Mus. 155), the one pair, presented by Dr. W. Burchell, is certainly the horns of this species; the other appears to be those of a young male, *Strepsiceros Kudu*.

The ASIATIC STREPSICERES have a bovine nose, with a large coriaceous moist muffle extending over the whole front of the upper lip; small, short, angular horns; a deep longitudinal tear-bag; and the hind-legs much shorter than the fore-ones; the skull without any suborbital pit, and only a minute fissure; and with supplementary lobes to the grinders.

#### 4. PORTAX; *Oreas*, sp. Fischer; *Tragelaphus*, Ogilby; *Damalis* (*Portax*), H. Smith.

Horns short, conical, angular, with an obscure oblique ridge; tear-bag deep, longitudinal; shoulders higher than the rump.

##### 1. PORTAX TRAGOCAMELUS. The NYLGHAU.

Grey; under surface, rhombic spot on the forehead and above the hoofs black and white ringed; tail, end black. Female browner. Young: dull reddish fawn; lower part of fore-legs brighter; under lip, spot on jaws; and line along belly on inside of legs and fore-part of hock, white; tip of tail, line on back of nose and on front of legs black.

*Antelope Trago-camelus*, Pallas, Misc. 5.—*A. picta*, Pallas, Spicil. xiii. 54; Gray, Cat. B. M.—*A. albipes*, Erxl. 280.—*A. leucopus*, Zimm. Zool. 541.—*Damalis* (*Portax*) *Risia*, H. Smith.—*Portax picta*, Gray, Cat. B. M.—*P. Tragocamelus*, Gray, Knows. Menag. 28. t. 29.—*Tragelaphus Hippelaphus*, Ogilby.—*P. Tragelaphus*, Sundev.—*Biggel*, Mandelst. Reise (1658), p. 122.—*Tragelaphus Caii*, Raii Syn. 82?; Parsons, Phil. Trans. No. 476. p. 465. t. 3. f. 9.—*Nylghau*, Hunter, Phil. Trans. lxi. 170. t. 5.—*Nilghaut*, Buffon, H. N. Supp. v. t. 10, 11; F. Cuv. Mamm. Lithog. t. —*Indostan Antelope*, Penn. Syn. 29.—*White-footed Antelope*, Penn. Syn. 29. t. 6. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits India. The *Rouu* of the Mahrattas, the *Nylghau* of the Persians.

This species has bred at Knowsley. In December 1845 they had two calves, both females, making a flock of one male and four females: they are in the paddock with the *Eland* in summer. They have also bred in the Gardens of the Zoological Society and in the Menagerie of Sir Robert Heron at Shibton.